

The Pocahontas Times.

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MARLINTON, POCAHONTAS COUNTY WEST VIRGINIA, DECEMBER 14, 1916

\$1.00 A YEAR

POULTRY CLUB RECORD

The following from the record book of a Poultry Club member and was one of the best submitted at the County Exhibit. It scored 91 points out of a possible 100. Language 85 points, illustrations 90, originality 98, neatness 92.

Our County agent, Mr. Johnson, held a Farmers' meeting at our school house which I attended. Mr. Johnson told how the boys and girls of West Virginia were learning to raise corn, potatoes, pigs and poultry successfully. He also told of the many boys and girls who were enlisted in the "Great Army of Workers" and of how they would become successful men and women later in life.

As I always liked poultry, more especially the Barred Plymouth Rock chicks, I decided that I would also enlist in that "Great Army of Workers" and learn something worth while as were other boys and girls in this great country of ours.

I enlisted in the Poultry Club the latter part of February, 1916, and went to work, reading all the information on how to raise and care for poultry that I was able to secure, especially on "Barred Rocks," as they were my favorite breed of chickens and of which I was going to try to raise. You may wonder why the Barred Rocks are my favorite chicks.

Well, I think they are about the healthiest chicks that can be raised in this country, as they can stand the cold winters that we have and are excellent layers all the year round if they have the proper care and they are also a good type for market and table use. The Barred Rocks are usually among the best anywhere you place them and are known as the "all around" or "general purpose" chicks.

One of my worst difficulties was the selecting of my setting eggs. I bought my eggs of mother at 70 cents per setting. I gathered in the eggs and selected the best looking eggs for setting as I gathered them. When I got ready to set my hens I again went through the eggs that had been selected for setting and selected those uniform in shape and culled out the overly large eggs, the thin shelled and under sized eggs. Then I selected three common sized motherly hens from mother's flock, which she gave me. I gave each of these hens fifteen egg space.

Two of which I set the 27th of March. The other I set the 29th day of March. After the hens had been setting six days I tested eggs with candle tester. This tester is 18 inches high, 10 inches wide and 10 inches deep. The top is of galvanized iron. It is equipped with an extra strong reflector of superior quality. The strong light penetrates the shell and brings to view the development of the contents of egg, making it possible to discover the degree of fertility, or growth of the embryo.

Out of the forty-five eggs tested there were two eggs tested out unfertile. I again tested eggs on the eighteenth day after setting. From this testing there were three eggs tested out unfertile. This leaving me forty fertile eggs that should have hatched. But alas! more trouble has begun. Although the eggs seemed fertile enough, but other hens intruded, which always plays havoc with setting hens. (This is where I lost out by not having modern setting coops, but I hope to have some

next year.) These intruders interrupted the hens that were sitting causing them to break the eggs and kill the little chickens while hatching.

My chickens began to hatch on the evening of the nineteenth day after they were set, and were all hatched on the morning of the twenty-second day.

There were only eleven chickens hatched as there were so many eggs broken. One of these the mother-killed before I took them off the nest. I took the little chickens off the nest and fed them 48 hours after they had hatched.

The first month after hatching I fed bread moistened with milk. Kept dry chop to them from the time they were hatched until grown. I kept my chickens shut up until they were four weeks old to prevent them from taking grapes. While they were shut up I gave them fresh grass twice a day until I let them out, and kept fresh clean water to them all the time. I fed the chickens while small, or for the first month, five times a day. I also kept grit for them and a box with ashes and sand in it for them to dust in, and in this I also sifted Dr. Hess's lice powder.

The little chicks got lice from the mother hen before I took them off the nest, although I had dusted mother hen for lice three times while setting but failed to get them all killed. For lice on the little unsalted lard, and kerosene and also a few drops of sheep dip. I greased the heads of the little chicks and under the wings; after greasing put chicks in a box and dust with lice powder. This preparation was also used on mother hen every time baby chicks were greased. After continuing this for a few weeks I have never seen anything more of Mr. Louse. I also cleaned the chicken coop and scalded with boiling water with sheep dip in it. After keeping mother hen (you may wonder why I say mother hen instead of saying mother hens when I set three hens. That is because I gave all the chicks to one hen) and baby chicks housed up for four weeks. I moved them away from all the other chickens and let them out on the ground. You may imagine how glad mother hen and children were to get on the ground and how soft the nice green grass felt to the baby chicks little feet after being on the hard floor for so long a time, and how nice it would be for the little chicks to help mother hunt worms and bugs to eat.

Perhaps some times you have seen little chick stretching up his neck and opening his mouth wide at regular periods. A careful examination would have shown several little forked red worms lodged in the chick's windpipe, and known as gapes.

I am glad to tell you all that I did not have any trouble with the gapes in my little flock. Some of you may wonder what I did to prevent it. As I have already told you I moved my chicks away from the other chicks and lined the ground before turning them out. A drop or two of criolin was put in each drinking pan; this helped kill those choking worms.

The second month I fed the following mixtures three times a day. Meal and milk 10 lbs. 20 cents; dry bran 3 lbs. 3 cents; bread and milk 6 lbs. 3 cents; wheat 5 cents; Total 24 lbs. 33 cents.

The third month which was the month of June, I fed as follows: bread and milk 5 lbs. 2 1-2 cents; meal 8 lbs. 16 cents; wheat 10 lbs. 20 cents; corn 4 lbs. 6 cents; Total 27 lbs. 44 1-2 cents. The first

part of June I weighed my chickens for the first. Their total weight was 8 1-2 lbs on the ninth day of June. Time spent working with chicks during May and June was 7 hrs., at 10 cents an hour would be 70 cents.

For July I fed meal and chop 8 lbs. 16 cents; cracked corn 15 lbs. 30 cents; wheat 10 lbs. 20 cents; Total 33 lbs. 66 cents. I again weighed chicks July 3. Their total weight was 15 pounds. During July I spent two and one half hours working with chicks which at 10 cents an hour would be 25 cents.

It looked rather discouraging in the beginning when I only got a hatch of ten (10) chicks out of forty-five (45) eggs. But I have had the greatest of success, have not lost a single chick. My flock now, August 28th, consists of seven cockerels and three pullets which are almost matured.

The Club Members of Onoto held a club meeting Saturday afternoon September 2nd, and Mr. Johnson, Zell Poage, a club member, Miss Mary Frances Golden, a guest, and myself arrived at the place of meeting we found the club members there with their club leader, Mr. E. C. Smith, ready to begin work.

We selected a nice shady spot for our meeting. The program of the afternoon was as follows: Meeting called to order by the President at 2 p. m.

Roll call of members by secretary.

Reading and approving of minutes by secretary.

Report of work being done by each Club member.

Special Study—Current Events, by E. C. Smith, leader.

Discussion of the latest War Songs, by Miss Golden.

After the business session of the program was over, the club members discussed the making of the chicken coops for the exhibit. With Mr. Johnson's and Mr. Smith's help we made three of these coops. They are 20 inches by 30 inches and 20 inches high. The material needed in making these coops is as follows: Thirteen pieces of poplar lumber one inch by one inch. Four of these pieces are 20 inches in length, eight twenty in length, and one 10 inches in length, and three yards of white muslin twenty inches wide and thirteen pieces of No. 9 galvanized wire 19 inches long. This completes the making of the coops. After this we all returned home each member benefited by the meeting.

No doubt you think that it is getting time for me to dispose of my small flock of chicks. I have sold five cockerels at \$1.00 a piece and have the promise of the remaining two, and mother is going to take the three pullets at \$1.00 apiece.

During the months of August and September I fed as follows: wheat 25 lbs. 50 cents; corn 30 lbs. 60 cents.

The time I spent working with them during August and September was one hour. You may think that I did not give the chicks proper care, but nevertheless I did. But chicks matured or almost, and did not need the time they once did as they were large enough to take care of themselves. My chicks are now six months old and average from 5 to 6 pounds a piece. During the six months I have fed chicks 139 pounds of feed which amounts to \$2 53 1-2. The time spent working with them was 10 1-2 hours which amounts to \$1.05.

Expenses—feed 139 lbs. \$2.33 1-2 work, 10 1-2 hours 1.05; eggs 3 settings 70 cents per setting \$2 25; coop for exhibit 35 cents. Total \$6.18 1-2.

Yield—Sold ten chickens a \$1.00 apiece, \$10; expenses \$6.18 1-2; profit \$3 81 1-2.

Our club work has now come to an end. In one respect I am glad. That is this: I am now going to school; this keeps me very busy and I find it impossible to keep up my school work and give chicks the attention they should have. Otherwise I am sorry I had to give up the chicks and the work

ECCENTRIC RICH MAN

HE IS ADJUDGED A LUNATIC BY GREENBRIER BOARD.

So they took the board before the board and having heard the evidence of witnesses they adjudged him insane and committed him. The finding of the county board is entitled to great weight for it was certainly against interest.

It will be a long time before as great and as public spirited spender registers at the White Sulphur Springs.

During the campaign Larry Perin, millionaire, came to the White and immediately took an active interest in politics and you all know what it means to the world at large when a rich man takes a little flier in politics.

What is more, he bought great spaces in newspapers and published his speeches and platforms in the papers, and he had persons answering and arguing back.

When the election was over he did not stop philanthropic around but went along with publicity business as usual. This being kind of out of season, it may be one of the reasons of his troubles.

He has been a great traveler. He was once a member of the New York stock exchange. He has lived in Spain. He evidently considers that an hour of glorious life is worth a year without a name. The press says that his income is around forty thousand dollars a year. One of his published addresses was headed, "To the Lumber Jacks of West Virginia." Thanks!

He rung one highly original change on the prohibition question by rejoicing over the fact that prohibition did not prohibit. He seems to have considered that one of the wise provisions of nature.

He is continuing his fight for freedom and his case bids fair to become as famous as either the Thaw or the Chandler case.

State Road Engineer A. D. Williams recently stated that he believed that state aid should be established and that it would include in the state road aid fund the \$200,000 annually derived from automobile license taxes. With such a fund, Mr. Williams believe that it would be but a short time until a plan connecting every county seat could be worked out. He stated that 4200 miles of road would be necessary for the completion of such a scheme. West Virginia in the last four years has authorized \$13,071,500 for 2800 miles of road. It was also stated that the belief is that the time is not far off when the state will take over and maintain trunk line roads. A map showing the postoffices of the state is now being completed by H. C. Wells, of the bureau of public roads.

Miss Ethel Shughrou, of Marlinton, spent the last week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Shughrou, of this city.—Ronceverte News.

that has given me much pleasure in tending to them all summer. I feel sure I have been very, very much benefited by being a club member this year. I only regret that I was not, or did not have the chance to be one sooner. I think that if I had been a poultry club member sooner I would now be a successful poultry raiser, as I have had such good luck with my small flock this year. This I hope to be some time in the near future. If so, I owe all my success to those who helped me be a successful club member—that is successful in some respects.

I hope to again be with you, Club Members, in your work next year, and that we will have larger clubs all over the State. And I also hope that I shall be able to do better work next year than I have this, which I feel sure I shall be able to do.

GAYRE E. MANN.
Edray, W. Va.

THE NEW SHERIFF SALARY LAW

Fred O. Blue, state tax commissioner, has written the county court relative to several matters under the new law. He says:

Under the provisions of chapter 83 acts of the legislature of 1915, the sheriff's compensation will, after December 31, 1916, be strictly upon a salary basis. Neither the sheriff, his deputies, assistants, or other employes of his office will be entitled to any fees for any services he or they may perform. All fees that such sheriff, deputies, assistants or other employes may collect, as provided by law must be paid into the county treasury.

There has been many questions propounded to me within the last few days by county courts and sheriff's elect respecting sheriff's compensation, appointment of jailors, execution of sheriff's bonds what fees the sheriff or his deputies are entitled to, if any, etc. I have, therefore, deemed it advisable to address this letter to you. However, it will be impossible to call to your attention all the questions that will arise under this statute.

First: The compensation to be paid the sheriff in each county in this state is fixed by statute. There can be no deviation from this amount. He is on a salary basis and has no right to claim any compensation for any service he is required to perform as such sheriff, other than that fixed by statute. His salary is to cover payment of public services he is required to perform. He is required to see that the criminal laws are executed for services rendered in arresting, pursuing or transporting persons accused of or convicted of crime or offense, he is entitled to his actual and necessary expenses incurred therein, allowed by the county court and paid out of the county treasury. There is an impression among some of the county courts and sheriffs that the sheriff is limited in his expenditures for deputies, assistants and other employes to the actual amount of his salary fixed by the statute. This impression is erroneous. He is to be allowed a reasonable amount for the above purposes. The amount may be either more or less than his salary, the same to be determined by the county court after he has filed his statement with the court showing the aggregate amount that will probably be necessary. Here let me call your attention to the fact that the incoming sheriffs will not be required to collect any taxes during the first six months of their terms; also they will be entitled to only one-fourth of amount of their annual salary for that period. A sheriff for such period will not need so many deputies as he probably be needed after he begins collection of taxes. These matters must be taken into consideration in fixing the aggregate amount to be expended by the sheriff for the calendar year commencing January 1, 1917.

Second: The sheriff will be allowed for keeping and feeding prisoners on the exact, actual and necessary expenses thereof, but in no event shall such expenses exceed fifty cent per day for each prisoner confined in jail, and the amount of fifty cents must cover the cost of any cooks or waiters employed or any services necessary to the keeping and feeding of the prisoners.

Rev. E. V. Tadlock, recently of Buckeye, W. Va., is the new principal of the Stuart Robinson School at Blackey, Letcher county, which Dr. Guerrant called the "Farthest Cumberland." This school is the Gospel wedge with which that great church statesman hoped to cleave the heart of a vast and destitute region. Letcher county with upwards of 15,000 people is supposed to have about three hundred and fifty Christians. The school is most promising. It has 150 students. Its equipment consists of a school building containing four class rooms and a large chapel; a twenty-five room dormitory and two cottages of three rooms each. The dormitory basement with the dining room and kitchen departments remains unfinished for lack of funds. A domestic science equipment is one of the immediate needs. Mrs. Tadlock, an experienced teacher, is assisting her husband.—The Christian Observer.

Miss Lucile McClintic, of Marlinton, was in the city last Saturday morning, returning from a visit with her sister in Washington D. C.; and friends in Ohio.—Ronceverte News.

Mr. and Mrs. Moffett McNeel and Miss Lydia McNeel of Hillsboro, are guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Nickell.—Ronceverte News.

FOR SALE—Two teams, harness and logging outfit. Apply to Harry Thompson, Dunmore, W. Va.

COURT PROCEEDINGS

LAW ORDERS

C. A. Yeager v W. H. Shearer, dismissed, settled.

Frank Gans v Pocahontas Dev. Co., judgement for plaintiff, \$788.

Jas. Gibson v E. B. Smith, judgement for plaintiff, \$198.

Walter Vint v Samuel Sheets, dismissed, settled.

Board of Education Greenbank District v Russell Hannah and others, \$50 compensation for land for school purposes.

Boyd Maeks v J. C. Haupt, judgement for plaintiff, \$396.10.

State v O. A. Howard, cont'd.

State v Slim Callohan, 2 months and \$100.

State v Luther Shrader, \$25.

Mamie Geiger v John Weisford bond forfeited.

State v E. M. Arbogast, six months and \$50.

State v Herbert Arbogast, nolle pros.

Flora Tallman v H. A. Shrader, dismissed, settled.

State v Howard Woodzell, not guilty.

State v Tom Lewis, guilty, 7 to 20 years in penitentiary.

State v Robt. Geiger, continued.

State v Clyde McLoughlin, \$5.

State v Albert Buzzard, \$5.

Mariah Hudson v Range Lumber Co., continued.

D. T. Coffman v W. W. Marshall, judgement for defendant.

Coe Beverage and Price Moore trustees of the Westminister Presbyterian Church.

E. B. Marshall v W. J. Eawler and others, judgement for plaintiff \$526.19.

W. S. Grifford v Warren Lumber Co., non-suit.

Sarah M. Gum v Mary C. Pettis and others, judgement for plaintiff.

Nancy Sharp v Adam Beverage judgement for plaintiff.

Laura Thompson v Albert and Annie Slayton, dismissed, settled.

Maggie Beverage v Geo. Beverage, continued.

State v Jas. Prine, bail given.

C. A. Hammer, Trustee, v H. S. Rucker, Trustee, and same v F. R. Hill, Trustee, judgements for defendant.

CHANCERY ORDERS

State vs Sweet Lilly Lumber Co. back taxes of \$96.04 ordered paid and land redeemed.

Jean T. Smith vs Mrs. J. J. Griffin and others referred to commissioner.

M. W. Gordon vs Annie Steele estate, referred to commissioner.

Allegheny Imp. Co. vs J. G. Titton, sale confirmed.

J. A. Hoover vs W. B. Sharp and others, order of resale.

Jas. Gibson vs E. B. Smith and others, decree of sale of land.

L. S. Cochran Admr. vs J. M.

Miller's Heirs, decree of partition. Virginia Stimeling vs Wm. Stimeling, rule against defendant.

E. G. Hannah and others vs O. L. Kennison and others, referred to commissioner.

Boykin Carmer Co. vs J. L. Lambert and others, disbursement of funds.

Allegheny Imp. Co. vs W. S. Palmer, decree of sale.

Mary M. Sharp vs Virginia Cline, injunction perpetuated.

Ida McNeil vs Adam Beverage and others decree of partition.

Grove City Lumber Co., vs M. Eichelbaum, judgement for plaintiff, \$1,000.

P. T. Ward, Trustee, vs S. O. Anglen, referred to Commissioner.

Kate Lightner, vs Everett Lightner, divorce denied and bill dismissed.

Brucebank Bank vs John Alexander defendant required to answer.

W. H. Barlow vs S. L. Barlow and others, decree of sale.

Hevener & Dudley v C. M. Great house, commissioner's bond discontinued. L. M. McClintic, Receiver v John Hechmer, same order.

Jasper Friel, Admr. v Dollie Kennedy, sale confirmed.

State v 20 acres, decree of sale. D. M. Adkison v Demma Hogsett and others, dismissed.

Caroline Dean v C. A. Yeager and others, dismissed, settled.

Gertie Gum and others v Abe Minear, lein released.

Decrees of divorce were granted in the following suits—John White v Agnes White, Mary Darnell v Sherman Darnell, Odie Brinnell v Eustace Brinnell, J. W. Steele v Jennie Steele, Jas. B. Collins v Cora B. Collins, Grover W. Friel v Annie E. Friel, W. W. Friel v Ada V. Galford, Malinda McClesney v S. A. McClesney, Lucy E. Ryder v J. H. Ryder.

PEACE, BE STILL
BY ANNA L. PRICE.

Lord, speak above the waters,
The lakelet's surging storm—
And the waves shall feel the presence
Of Thy human, heavenly form.

Oh, still the wild commotion,
And there shall be great calm;
As when the Lord, our God,
On the bosom of a Psalm.

Behold the tempest of the world,
The nation's mad career;
Speak, "peace be still!" that unknown tongue,
And make the nations hear.

Jesus controls the storms of life,
Tho' weak our souls may be;
And even yet He walks the waves,
As once in Galilee.

His peaceful words of comfort
Sweeten the bitter woes,
And waft us o'er the roughened lake,
To a haven of repose.

Marlinton General Hospital Marlinton, W. Va.

DR. HARRY C. SOLTER
Practice limited to Surgery,
Diseases of Women and X Ray
Treatments.

DR. WILLIAM C. McCORD
Special attention to Treatment
of Rheumatism and all Chronic
Diseases.

Which Would You Choose?

If you had your choice as a gift which would you take—the cheapest engine offered to you, or the best? So would we—and never hesitate a second. Then why not, when you pay out your good money, buy a Mogul kerosene engine?

The quality you would appreciate in a gift, you would appreciate more in a purchase. As a matter of fact, that same quality makes a Mogul the cheapest engine you can buy, same business point of view. It burns cheap, low-grade kerosene that you can always get. No man yet knows how long the Mogul will last. With proper care it is good for many years. Figuring the cost as any cost should be figured—per year of service—you cannot buy an engine that will cost you less money. If you are going to buy an engine anywhere from 1 to 50-H.P. in size—any time—come in now and see this low cost Mogul kerosene engine.

People's Store & Supply Company
Agents for International Engines, Trucks and Wagons
in Pocahontas County
Marlinton West Virginia

TIME WAITS FOR NO MAN

The passing of 1916 prompts us to quote Benjamin Franklin when he said, "You may delay—but time will not."

Many individuals to-day are dependent upon charity because they delayed too long in making provision against the flight of time.

A saving account prepares for the day when youth, health and physical strength will no longer be at your command.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA



The Fairest Gem For Your Xmas Tree

is a Fire Insurance Policy. If you wish to find out how you can be sure of having Santa Claus put one there for you, we can give you, all necessary particulars. Drop us a line and it will be our pleasure to inform you

HUNTER & ECHOLS INSURANCE AGENCY INC.
F. M. SYDNOR, MANAGER
Marlinton, West Virginia.